THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9847. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1784.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MR FRASER-TYTLER, Advocate, will begin his course of Lectures on UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Ancient and Modern, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, at five o'clock evening.

STIRLING, October 22. 1784.

THE Heritors and Commissioners of Supply for the county of Stirling, being met, for the purpose of taking into consideration that part of the 26th act of last session of Parliament, which relates to licensing small stills in the Highlands of Scotland; and having called the MARQUIS of GRAHAM to the chair, do resolve,

1st, That under other regulations, the licensing small stills might be of benefit to the country. But that the clause, subjecting the landholders to a subsidiary claim of penalties, for the offences committed by fraudulent distillers, is highly oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

2d, That giving the informer, or Board of Excise, the power of selecting any one heritor, or of selecting any three heritors, for making good the penalties incurred by persons over whom they can have no restraint or controul, is putting a power in the hands of men in office, that may be employed to the worst ends, and is highly oppressive.

3d, That the clause giving a right preferable to the landlord's right of hypothec, or to the right any other party may have, or pretend to have therein, for the recovery of these penalties, is an improper alteration of the law of property, established in Scotland, and ought also to be repealed.

4th, That the mode of proportioning these penalties, by following the manner of paying the ministers stipend, is unequal and unjust.

5th, The meeting do appoint Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, Mr Johnston of Alva, and Mr Strachan of Wondside, or any two of them, a committee, to meet with the committees of other counties at Edinburgh, to consult on the necessary steps for obtaining a repeal of the objectionable parts of the act; and to suggest such other regulations as may secure the revenue, without hurting the subject.

6th, The meeting are of opinion, that the penalties enacted by this law, are in general too high; and that it is the nature of such high penalties, to defeat the purposes intended; and that the penalties ought to fall upon the violators of the law, and not affect the heritors, who are innocent.

7th, The meeting recommend to the county member, Sir Thomas Dundas, to give his firmest support to any measures that may be adopted for obtaining the redress craved.

8vo, That the Meeting apprehend it to be clear, from the spirit of the law, that if no licenses are issued for this county, they will not be liable to make good the penalties inflicted thereby; and therefore do recommend it to all the Heritors of this county, not to apply for licenses to any of their tenants; and resolve to make application to the Commissioners of Excise, not to license any small stills within this county, until the further resolution of Parliament respecting this matter shall be known; authorising the Preses to write to the Board of Treasury, and Commissioners of Excise, in name of the county, to that effect. And if, notwithstanding this resolution, any Heritor of the county shall be prosecuted on the said act, resolve to defray the charge of the defence at the common expence, in proportion to the valued rent of the members of the Meeting, and other Heritors of the county.

And, *lastly*, Order the Clerk to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Supply of Perthshire, in name of this Meeting, returning them their hearty thanks for their trouble in communicating the resolutions of the Gentlemen of Perthshire to the Convener of this county.

And appoint copies of these Minutes to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

In name, and by appointment of the Meeting,
(Signed) GRAHAM.
RO. M'KILLOP, Clk.

INVERARY, October 20. 1784.

THE Heritors and Justices of Peace of Argyleshire having met this day, in consequence of Circular Letters from their Convener, took into their serious consideration that part of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, for licensing small stills in the Highlands of Scotland,—they observe, with great concern, that the indulgence thereby meant to have been conferred by the Legislature is so clogged with penalties laid upon the Heritors, for offences not committed by them, as to amount to a total prohibition of distilling in the Highlands.

From the fullest confidence in the virtue and abilities of his Majesty's present Ministers, and in the wisdom and justice of Parliament, they are persuaded, that every reasonable request of the subject cannot fail to meet with due attention and countenance, and that a law may be framed for the benefit of the Revenue, which, at the same time, will prevent illicit practices, and afford suitable relief to the Highlands in the article of distilling, without infringing the principles of liberty or justice.

Impressed with these sentiments, they have therefore resolved, that the earliest application be made to Parliament, for having their grievances removed, and have appointed his Grace the Duke of Argyle, the Right Honourable the Earl of Breadalbane, the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, Bart. Sir Archibald Edmonston, Bart. Sir James Riddel, Bart. Lord Stonefield, Major General Archibald Campbell of Inverneil, Robert Campbell of Monzie, Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Archibald Macdonald of Sanda, Donald Maclachlan of Maclachlan, Archibald Macarthur Stewart of Ascog, James Ferrier writer to the signet, Peter Macdougal younger of Macdougal, Allan Macdougal of Hayfield, William Macdonald writer to the signet, and John Campbell writer to the signet, or any three of them, to be a Committee, to meet at Edinburgh upon Monday the 23d day of November next, and to concert proper measures regarding an application to Parliament for redress of the hardships imposed by that statute, and to advise with the Committee from other counties, or any other General Meeting that may be called at Edinburgh upon this business.

With a view to accomplish these ends, the Meeting is of opinion, that the following alterations in the present law will become necessary.

That the Heritors be relieved of the provisions in the law, by which they are made liable in the penalty of One Hundred Pounds, imposed by it, upon such persons as shall distil without a license, and for such persons in whose custody a still or worm shall be found; and that in place thereof, a reward of Five Pounds shall be given, upon conviction of the offender, to any person who shall inform against such as shall distil without a license, or have a still or worm concealed in his house. And the meeting, from an earnest desire to suppress illegal distilling, agree to pay the said Five Pounds out of the county's funds; it being understood, that power shall be given them to assess the county at the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Supply, in such a sum as they shall think necessary for making payment of the said reward.

And, in the mean time, to prevent the consequences of a breach of the statute affecting this county, the meeting earnestly recommend it to the landholders, until the result of the intended application be known, that they should, either by themselves or persons to be employed by them, secure, without loss of time, all illegal stills within their respective properties. And, in case any landholder in the county, or person employed by them, be prosecuted in so doing, or for the penalties complained of, the meeting in that event have resolved to defend and indemnify such person or persons, at the charge of the county; and that any expence incurred in securing such stills, not exceeding Five Shillings Sterling for each still, shall be paid by the Collector of Supply, upon a proper certificate being presented to him from a Justice of the Peace of the county.

And the meeting ordain this minute to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers; and direct their Preses to send a copy to the county member, another to the member for this district of boroughs, and one to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Extracted from the minutes of the meeting, by
LACH. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

By Drs DUNCAN and WEBSTER.

ON Thursday the 28th of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Dr DUNCAN will begin his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in his Lecturing Room, Argyle-square. And, on Saturday the 30th of October, at seven o'clock, he will begin his Clinical Lectures on Patients subjected to Chronical Diseases, in the hall of the public Dispensary, Richmond Street.

Speedily will be published,
In one volume 12mo, price 3 s. 6 d. in boards,
Printed for C. ELLIOT, Parliament-Square, and sold by him and other Booksellers in Edinburgh,

HEADS OF LECTURES
ON THE
THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE,
By ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D. F. R. & A. Soc. Ed.
Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Scotland, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal Societies of Medicine at Paris, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, &c.
THE THIRD EDITION ENLARGED.
To which are now added,
HEADS of LECTURES on PATHOLOGY.

On Friday the 29th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Dr WEBSTER will begin his Course of Lectures on Chymistry and Materia Medica, in the hall of the public Dispensary, Richmond Street. The Course will continue three months. The Fee Two Guineas.

A COW FOUND.

UPON the evening of Dumbarton Muir Tryst, on the second of June last, a COW was found betwixt Dumbarton and the Toll-bar:—Notice was left there, and at Erskine Ferry; it was also made known to most of the graziers in the west country; and she was advertised at Dumbarton Lammas Fair. This is to give further notice, that if she is not claimed, and the property proven, betwixt and Wednesday the 10th of November next, she will be exposed, by public roup, that day at ten o'clock forenoon, at Castlesemple farm-offices.

Apply to Thomas Taylor factor at Castlesemple, Renfrewshire.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, at Mr GEORGE HALL's, Red-Lion, Berwick-on-Tweed, on Monday the 1st of November,

Twenty Puncheons JAMAICA RUM—One Hogshead and Eighteen Barrels MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

After the sale of the above, will be exposed to public sale, the Brigantine TARTAR, 125 tons burden, copper-sheathed, and well adapted for the Oporto or Lisbon trade, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies in the river Tweed.

For further particulars enquire of Mr William Renwick, or Mr Samuel Darling, of said place.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 120 to 200 tons burden, by the month, for the West Indies.—Apply as above.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CRITIQUE
On JOSEPH, a POEM.

[Continued from our paper of Monday last.]

THE introduction of Selima into the story, and giving her such an important part to act, appears to be one of the boldest inventions of the author, and it occasions some of the greatest deviations from the sacred history. Joseph is hereby prevented from marrying the daughter of the priest of On, and from presenting his children, Ephraim and Manasseh, to his father, upon his coming down to Egypt. By his previous attachment to Selima, his virtue, too, seems to be somewhat less remarkable, in resisting the solicitations of his enamoured mistress. Though the apology which M. Bitaubé makes in the preface be sufficient, in our opinion, to silence the great part of the objections which might be made to his poem by some critics, on the general account of his differing from the history in the book of Genesis, we could have wished that, in all the material parts of that history, there had been such an agreement betwixt the sacred writings and his poem, as to give no reason for observing that he had not merely adorned, but, in some respects, had essentially altered the original story. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that this restriction would necessarily have rendered his task more difficult. It must likewise be admitted, that the most capital and interesting parts of the history are preserved unaltered in his work. Selima, besides, is such a beautiful and important figure in the piece, that we should be sorry for her absence.

She is introduced as a descendant from Nachor, the brother of Abraham, who had lost her father when she was yet a child, and had lately closed the eyes of her mother. "In obedience to her commands," says she to Jacob, "and still more from the fame of your virtues, I seek your dwelling. I entreat you to be the support of my youth. Dry up my tears, and suffer me to soothe my sorrows by calling you father."

The beginning and progress of his love for her is described by Joseph in the most natural and animated language. "At the moving accents of her voice my heart beat, and my eager looks would penetrate the veil to see those lips from which they fell. But what were my emotions, when, Jacob having granted her request, she discovered all the charms of her features! The flower which, moist with the tears of the morning, at once displays and lavishes its beauty, and its sweet perfumes, is a faint image of the youthful Selima. Her tears, like a silver fountain, fell from her cheeks on her bosom: She wiped them with her fair tresses. Her first regards fell upon Jacob; now her eyes met mine, and we were troubled. She followed us to the plain, where was celebrated my festival. There our eyes frequently met; and, while her's were cast upon the ground, mine continued to feed upon her charms. My lyre was mute in my hand. Till that moment my heart had been sensible only to the impressions of filial duty, and of fraternal love. I was a stranger to this new emotion; but I felt it at once so tender and so strong, that, for the first time, I suspected my heart of love."

This account of his passion was likely to produce some visible agitation of spirits in Zaluca; and therefore the poet, with great propriety, interrupts Joseph's narration, at this place, for a moment, to inform us, that his tenderness of heart, upon his perceiving Zaluca's impatience, prompted this apology—"I abuse your goodness, while I indulge the remembrance of my misfortunes, or the thoughts of my too-fluctuating felicity."

Her reply is natural, and exactly in character: "Continue," said she, with a feigned tranquillity, "nor let one circumstance escape you. I fear lest this Selima prove the source of all your misfortunes. But the sentiments with which she inspired you were not, perhaps, lasting."

The account which Joseph then proceeds to give of the discovery of his love is no less happily imagined. "One day when my flock was feeding on the brink of the stream, and when I indulged the delusions of a flattering dream, I took the lyre, and would sing the flowers, the groves, or the dawn, the usual subjects of my song: but sighs were all I could utter; my lyre accorded to my voice; and the name of *Selima*, unsought, hung upon my lips. These sighs, that name, formed a new and affecting melody, which the stream repeated as it flowed. Whilst I uttered these accents, my eyes fixed on the fleeting wave, suddenly I beheld the image of Selima in its transparent bosom. The stream seemed to retard its course, lest it should disturb the lovely form. I was seized with an agreeable transport: I lift my eyes, and behold Selima herself! A lovely blush colours her cheek; a sweet embarrassment is painted in her looks. In that fortunate moment I vowed to her eternal love, and received the same vows from her lips."

Joseph proceeds to inform Zaluca of Jacob's approbation of this mutual passion, at a festival prepared for the happy occasion, to which all his brethren had been invited; and of his promise to complete their union before "the mighting he should, for that season, cease from her song:"—of Simeon's envy and hatred of him, on account of the preference shewn him by Selima and by Jacob:—of the fatal effects of these furious passions, in driving that unhappy brother to the resolution of abandoning his father; and of seeking, with the rest of his brethren, whom he prevailed upon to accompany him, to forget, or at least to conceal, his chagrin, in the distant pastures of Sichem. He describes the bower, which he prepared for the happy scene of the approaching nuptials, and of which he had formed a striking resemblance, in the place where Zaluca now listened to his story: he paints his eager expectation of the day when Hymen should have crowned his wishes; and his disappointment and impatience, when his brethren, who had promised, at their departure, to return against that time, and to grace the solemnity with their presence, did not appear;—his setting out to seek them, notwithstanding the objections of Jacob, and the reluctance of Selima, both which he had endeavoured to remove;—his disappointment in not finding them at Sichem; and his following them, through the darkness of night, and the dangers of a gloomy forest, in the direction which he had been told they had taken.

Zaluca's passion here again discovers itself by the question with which she interrupts Joseph. "How could you venture alone," says she, "in the horrors of night, into the midst of that forest? I tremble. You might have fallen a prey to the monsters of the wood." Joseph's reply tends to prepare us for the cruel scene which he has next to describe: "They fled before me: but monsters more savage than they swelled me in the hearts of my brethren."

Having been informed by a stranger, who hastened to his cries in the forest, that his brethren had gone to Dothaim, he continues his journey through the night, and arrives, with the dawn, in the plains where his brethren tended their flocks.—With all the eagerness of affection and friendship, he flies to greet them. But what was his mortification, when the foremost, who happened to be Simeon, rejected his embraces with these cruel words! "Audacious wretch!" (his eyes at the same time flashing with fury,) "dost thou follow me even to this place, where I fly thy presence? Adorned with that detested wreath which unites your name to Selima's, thinkest thou to force me to witness thy happiness?" "With these words," continues Joseph, "he flings me from his embraces. I confess it, I wished to subdue his hatred. In spite of his efforts, I clasped him in my embrace; and, without the power of utterance, I strelled him to my bosom, with a violence pardonable only to friendship. But far from being moved by my caresses, they only inflamed his rage. "Are these," cried he, "the expressions of tenderness, or of hatred? Detestable enemy! thou hast hitherto vanquished me by cunning; thinkest thou now to subdue me by force?" In pronouncing these words, he renews his efforts, tears himself from my bosom, grasps his dagger, and points it to my heart. I made no resistance; but Reuben ran to my aid, and with-held the arm of my brother."

The hatred of Simeon is so deep rooted in its principle, and so violent in its effects, that his character is plainly one of those which the author intended to mark most strongly, and to trace with the greatest minuteness. It forms a striking contrast to the mildness, benevolence, and humanity of that of Joseph.—To account for this implacable hatred, two of the most powerful passions which tyrannize over the human heart, are represented to have taken possession of Simeon's; envy, on account of Jacob's preference, and jealousy arising from the love of Selima, which this unnatural brother wished to gain for himself. These malicious principles, joined with the consciousness of his own depravity, and working upon that melancholy temper which distinguished him, seem to be a sufficient foundation for the atrocious crimes, in the perpetration whereof he is supposed to act a principal part, and for that deep and sullen remorse which he afterwards discovered. Joseph now hastens to the conclusion of his story. He informs Zaluca of the different circumstances which are mentioned by the sacred historian—of his being thrown into a pit—of his being taken out of it some time after, and sold to a company of merchants—of his being brought by them into Egypt, and placed amongst her husband's slaves, under the care of Butophis. The poet has failed to beautify the narration with the most natural and striking description, and with speeches suited to the character of the different actors. The tender scene betwixt Joseph and Nephtali is particularly interesting; and places that brother in an amiable light.

(To be continued.)

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From the London Papers, Oct. 21.

Brussels, Oct. 14. The Emperor having declared, by his *ultimatum*, sent to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries in this city, that after the repeated infractions which the States-General had made in all the stipulations of the treaty of Munster, of the 30th of January, 1648, which were advantageous to our provinces, he considered them as disengaged from the odious and unnatural yoke which the 14th article of that treaty had imposed on them by the unfortunate circumstances of the times, in shutting the entrance of the Scheldt against them, though it remained common as the open sea, by that treaty, which in no point attributed the sovereignty of it to the Republic; notwithstanding which, to demonstrate his disinterestedness, and his desire of living in good friendship with the Republic, his Majesty was willing to renounce his evidently established and incontestible rights on the city of Maestricht, the county of Vroenhoven, and the country of Dutch Outrenense, as well as other different important objects which are in dispute with the Republic, if on their side the latter would only acknowledge the opening and the absolute liberty of the maritime navigation of the Scheldt: but in the mean time his Majesty meant provisionally to exercise his right in that respect in re-establishing immediately that navigation, and that he should consider the least insult which might be offered to his flag as a declaration of war and a formal act of hostility on the part of the Republic, which was positively repeated by a memorial delivered to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries on the 17th of last month, in answer to that of the 7th, by which the States-General have refused to accede to proposals so just and moderate, under the absurd and far-fetched pretence that the safety, the security, and the independence of the Republic depended on the shutting of the Scheldt: his Majesty ordered his Government-General of the Low Countries to execute what he had declared relative to this object to the Republic, and in consequence of which, the Imperial brigantine le Louis, Captain Lieven Van Isseghem, which had been some time at anchor in the port of Antwerp, and bound to Dunkirk or Ostend, having appeared on the 8th of this month under the Imperial flag at the western passage of the Scheldt, called le Hont, and after, by an unexampled inhumanity, the Dutch on her approach had removed all the sea-marks, which pointed out the sand-banks and rocks, that she might run aground, the Dutch cutter the Dolphin of 14 guns, belonging to Vice-Admiral Reynst's squadron, stationed before Flushing, stopt the said merchant ship, which was on full sail unprovided for defence, firing successively on her, and with precipitation discharged a whole broadside with case shot, which the Captain and crew of the ship, and Mr de Lannoy, the Engineer Captain in the service of his Majesty, who was on board by order of the government, sustained with a bravery which did them much honour, without any other accident than a slight wound which the Captain of the ship received in the face, by a splinter of wood which flew from the mast, which was damaged by the cannonade.

This violence, carried, as we see, to atrocity, and which the States General thought they might commit, notwithstanding the wise and salutary counsel given them by the Court of Versailles, not to do any thing which might wound the dignity and respect due to his Majesty the Emperor, cannot but engage the attention of all Europe to the consequences which must necessarily result from it.

We have not yet any news of the other Imperial brigantine, which was to have sailed from Ostend to go up the Scheldt to Antwerp, and we are curious to learn whether it will be more civilly received by the squadron of Admiral Reynst, who waits for it at the entrance of the Scheldt.

LONDON.

This morning some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which were brought over in the Jenny, Captain Emmerson, arrived at Plymouth. Two Dutch men of war from the East Indies were arrived at Lisbon in very great distress.

Letters from Dublin, received yesterday, mention, that every thing was very quiet in that city; and that from the unexceptionable conduct of the Viceroy, the warmest advocates for opposing the measures of Administration had for some time past acted with the utmost discretion and temper; so that no great convulsions were apprehended from the general meeting of the delegates on Monday next.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 15. mention, that every thing in that city bears the face of hostile preparation. The burgo-masters and merchants of Zealand have subscribed a large sum to raise a corps of 2000 light troops. Their caps are to bear on their front the arms of the province, with the following inscription—*Pulchra pro Libertate*—For beauteous Liberty!

A gentleman writes from Paris, that the people are generally alarmed for the consequences of a rupture between the States and the Emperor, France being in no condition for war, and yet apparently bound to assist the Provinces.

A Prussian manifesto is expected to appear at Vienna as soon as hostilities have commenced in Flanders.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 12.

"Matters are now seemingly come to a crisis between this Republic and the Emperor. The vessel which he sent down the Scheldt from Antwerp, by way of experiment, to open the navigation, has been fired upon, and stopped by violence, by the Dutch man of war stationed there; an action which both the Government at Brussels and the Imperial Minister at the Hague repeatedly intimated to the States should be considered as a declaration of war; so that we may soon expect to hear of the commencement of hostilities. We should suppose, that if the republic is to stand single in this struggle, the war will be of short duration, and that matters will soon be settled, though probably with more disadvantage to the Dutch than might have been done before this act of hostility on their part; but if the neighbouring powers interfere in earnest, it may become a very serious and general affair on the Continent. France, outwardly at least, seems hitherto by no means inclined to take a share, and recommends peaceful measures to the republic; and surely Britain will endeavour to avail herself of the many advantages she will enjoy by remaining neuter; but, by the low price of your funds, it would seem as if there was some apprehension of her taking a part. The States came last night to a resolution of increasing their land forces with 14,000 men."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Oct. 11.

"The Admiralty of this port have just given orders to equip the Wagrien of 44, Merlin 28, Snoock 24, and Delft 20 guns, for sea, with all possible dispatch. Recruiting parties are now beating up for volunteers in this province with great diligence, to fill up the vacancies in our national regiments, as a war, and that a land one, the most impolitic for this country, must now take place; indeed it has already begun, and hostilities have been committed on both sides."

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, Oct. 11.

"Ever since the stair of the Imperial vessel in the Scheldt, an embargo for 14 days has been laid on all vessels (not foreign) in the ports of Zealand, which will be taken off or prolonged at the expiration of that time, as circumstances require."

A correspondent would be glad to know what it is the British have to fear in case a war should happen between the Emperor and the Dutch; and what probability there is of our being drawn into the scrape, as he never heard of any treaties subsisting between Germany and us, to oblige England to assist the former, in case they choose to go to war; while, on the other hand, it would rather afford satisfaction to see the Dutch well trimmed for their ingratitude to Great Britain.

Five Imperial ships have lately arrived at Ostend from China; the greatest part of their cargoes consists of tea; there are besides some nankeen cloth, and other goods; they are soon to unload at Antwerp. The private property belonging to the officers of these ships has been disposed of at Dunkirk, Ostend, &c. and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the revenue cutters, these goods must find their way into England, the long nights at this season being favourable to smuggling. Nankeen cloth has been sold lately at Dunkirk at five livres *per* piece, (*i. e.* four shillings and twopence) which is not half the London price.

The Americans, near twelve months ago, had dispatched two ships from China; they put into the Cape of Good Hope for refreshments, and while there, the five Imperial ships above mentioned arrived also at the Cape; one of the American ships purchased from the Imperialists a full cargo of tea, for which they gave bills on London at 21 days sight, which have been punctually paid, and returned immediately for America, the other ship proceeded on her voyage to China.

The exportation trade from the port of London to America, for months past, has greatly declined, the merchants in general having come to the resolution of shipping few goods till they see what remittances are made towards paying for the goods sent out this and last year; the Americans are rather tardy in their payments, but anxious to get as many goods as they can on credit.

Dr Franklin's return to America is principally on the subject of finance and interior regulation; the reverence for the Doctor's superior talents being such, that scarcely any municipal regulation of much importance is attempted without previous concert with him. State papers, intended to be a posthumous publication, would be a most desireable work from the above-mentioned masterly hand; and from certain information given to us, we have reason to think, some such work as this will not be desired by the world in vain.

The course of exchange yet continues so unfavourable on the side of Amsterdam, that no money to any large amount has yet been remitted to our funds. Reasoning from this circumstance, the undulating state of the Dutch money, which by many people is imputed not merely to the course of exchange, it is not an unplausible conjecture, that the *Dutch are determined*, at all events, *not* to have a *war*; and indeed, after seeing us spend much of our best blood, and two hundred millions sterling, for sixty-thousand pounds worth of impolt! (literally the whole amount of the threepenny tax upon tea) they or any nation upon earth may reasonably be commended for buying the continuance of peace upon any terms. The precarious state of Dutch politics has certainly, for some time past, much affected our funds; not from any natural consequence inseparable from an expected Dutch war or its effects, but the mere artificial effect of speculation; many of the jobbers imagining, that, on this account, the price of stocks would fall, and therefore selling out on the venture.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Argyll was at Court for the first time since his arrival from Scotland, and had a private conference with his Majesty.

Mr Blanchard came down in Lord Palmerstone's Park; his Lordship was absent, and he was elegantly entertained by the Reverend Mr Penton, brother to Mr Penton, the member. They made their first descent near Sunbury on perceiving that they lost their air, which they discovered by finding that a bit of silk, which they threw out ascended instead of sinking. When at the highest elevation Mr Blanchard dispatched a pigeon with a message; the bird flew out, but the medium of the air was too thin and light to support its weight, and the animal fluttered in great pain, and with great labour and difficulty made its way back to the vessel, and shrunk under the seat where Mr Sheldon had sat. But when the machine came near the earth, the pigeon, when again thrown out, darted along, and brought the message to Oxford Street all the way from Hampshire. His Majesty had sent a message to Mr Blanchard, the morning of the experiment, to express his desire that he might, if possible, direct his flight towards Windsor. Mr Blanchard, with the gallantry of a Frenchman, was exceedingly desirous to obey the monarch, and when he came over Winchester he conceived that the Castle could be no other than that of Windsor, the residence of the monarch, and he wrote a letter which he fastened to a bladder, and sent down, directed *A Monsieur le Roi*. It was in so highly a rarified atmosphere, that the bladder burst, and made a loud report. At their highest elevation the wind made no sound whatever. At Runsey Mr Blanchard saw himself very near the sea, and the new forest just before him, which induced him to come down where he did; but he was very much distressed from not being understood by the people who came up to him, and he was on the eve of launching himself again into the air.

Letters from Petersburgh by the last mail mention, that a great number of Scots masons, bricklayers, and other handicraftsmen, who had been engaged by some agents at Edinburgh to be employed in the public works in Muscovy, were preparing to set out on the important undertaking of opening a communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, a work which has long been a favourite object with the Empress, and from the accomplishment of which infinite advantages are expected.

In consequence of an application from the Court of France to facilitate in some measure the discovery of the longitude, by ascertaining the exact situation of all the capes and head lands upon our coast, Colonel Roy, of the engineer corps, is appointed by the Board of Ordnance to make the survey, and he sets off for the coast next week. The Colonel having found, by long experience, that neither by a linked chain, nor by a rope, can the true distance be discovered with that precision necessary, he has invented an instrument, that from the materials of which it is composed is not subject to any variation whatever. The survey has already been made upon the French coast by one of their ablest engineers, who not only directed his attention to discoveries useful to navigation, but has fixed upon stations along the coast for erecting batteries to strengthen the defence of the country.

It is some months since we informed the public of the hostile disposition that appeared on the part of France in the settlements at Newfoundland. We spoke from good authority, and we are sorry to find that the subsequent conduct of the Governor and officers of France in that part of the world justifies the opinion we formerly gave upon that subject. An English frigate, employed to protect our fishery, has received some indignity from the French Admiral. We have read a letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth, mentioning this circumstance, and who says it is generally believed to be a fact. It is incumbent upon our Ministers to inform the public how the affair has been represented to them, or whether there is any foundation for the report.

At Weyhill fair this week, there were about 8000 pockets of hops, about 2000 of which were Farnham: Their best hops from the best ground sold from 7l. 7s. to 7l. 15s. per cwt. Some few pockets higher. Their best seconds from 5l. 15s. to 6l. Some few at 6l. 6s. Their fine hops from light ground sold from 6l. 10s. to 7l. Their seconds from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. Crondall and Country fine hops from 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s. Best seconds 4l. 10s. to 5l. Low ordinary hops 3l. 10s. Many left unsold.

It is with real concern we inform our readers, that this fair concluded on Friday night with an event no less dreadful than unexpected; for about half past nine o'clock a large fire having been made with refuse hurdles, in the chimney of the White Hart booth, kept by Mr Barham of Stockbridge, the flames caught the roof, which was thatched, and in a few minutes the whole building and its contents were on fire: the flames almost instantly spread to the east and west, and in less than two hours reduced to ashes nearly the whole of the New Farnham Row, also to the number of nine booths up the fair; 540 feet of standing were burnt, and more than 300 bags of Farnham hops, also various goods and furniture, the property of people who kept the fair. The loss is not yet estimated, though it must amount to several thousand pounds. The fire was stopt by communication being cut off, and the amazing alacrity and spirit of the people. The wind was at first rather brisk, but providentially sunk soon after; else, as the fire was become of vast a body, that not even a plentiful supply of water (had there been any) could have prevented its ravages, every thing upon the hill must have fallen a sacrifice. Such was the intenseness of the fire, that for some time it could not be approached within more than twenty yards, and sparks thereof fell as far distant as Fifield. The Crondall Hop Row escaped unhurt.

Yesterday morning a very eminent merchant of Coleman-Street shot himself through the head in a room adjoining his compting-house, while a friend, whom he had appointed to breakfast, was waiting for him in the parlour. The deceased has left a wife and nine children, who fortunately were at his country-house when the melancholy event happened, which is supposed to be occasioned by various disappointments; but particularly in not receiving remittances from America, where he had sent goods to a considerable amount.

M. L'Abbé de Crillon received from Madrid, on the 8th inst. a print of an amphibious animal found among the mountains of Chili. The length of this carnivorous creature from head to tail is eleven feet; his body is covered with large scales; his physiognomy resembles what dawbing painters draw for the face of the moon; at the end of his chin depends a long thick beard; his forehead is broad, and armed with horns like those of an ox; his ears are like those of an ass; his breast, as well as the features of his countenance, have some resemblance to a man's; on his back are two fins or wings for enabling him to swim or fly; his jaws are of an enormous size, set with teeth six inches long; his rump terminates into two tails, with one of which he seizes his prey, and with the other he defends himself when attacked, it being armed with a short kind of dart, which he points in a threatening manner when provoked, uttering a horrible bellowing. This animal discharges a very offensive effluvia, like that ascribed by Virgil to the harpy Celæno. This creature is the male: The female that was taken having escaped, still continues a terror to the inhabitants of Chili; his food is nearly a whole sheep each day. This monstrous descript animal was brought to Madrid on the 25th of September; and, to gratify the curious, it is said he will be conveyed to Paris towards the end of winter.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 21.

Bank Stock shut, 111 a ¼ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
5 per cent. Stock, 88¼ a 88.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 70¾ a ¾ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 55¼ a 54⅞ a ¾.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. shut, 54¼ a ⅜.	Ditto unpaid, 2 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 16 7-16 a ½.	Navy Bills, 18s. dis.
Short Ann. 1728, 12 7-16th a ½.	3 per cent. Scrip. 55¼ a 55.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Omnium, —
Ditto New Ann. 55⅞.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 18 s. 19 s.

WIND at DEAL, Oct. 20. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 21.

"The whole subject of conversation in this city, and indeed on the continent of Europe, is the situation of affairs between the Emperor and the Dutch. The opinions of politicians are various, concerning this interesting matter; and it is no wonder. For who can penetrate the mind of an absolute prince, provident, circumspect, and whose will is his only law! The majority of voices, *this day*, on Exchange, and in other circles, is in favour of peace. The Emperor, it is said, has pocketed the affront. The Dutch will continue to enjoy the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt; and the mighty Imperial boaster, Joseph, will be the laughing-stock of the world. Others who have an higher opinion of the Emperor, and are willing to save the honour of a favourite prince, affirm, that he have advanced and urged his claim to the full enjoyment of those advantages with which nature had blessed his dominions, was one step towards a recovery of those advantages, and a measure that does not disgrace, whatever have been or may be its effects, the soundest political wisdom. The advantage of claims frequently urged, though not enforced, is well known. They blunt the surprise of neighbouring nations, when vigorous steps are taken to render them effectual. They prepare the way for seizing those conjunctures which are the fittest for this purpose. The minds of princes and statesmen are alarmed at the novelty of the pretensions of ambition.

What is daily round in their ears does not excite their jealousy, especially if the claim have an apparent foundation in justice. Even where that foundation is wanting, the familiarity of the idea sometimes gives it the semblance of being natural.

"The Emperor, therefore, it is said by his apologists, did wisely, when he advanced, in so striking, and, as it were, so picturesque a manner, his claim to the navigation of the Scheldt. He could not, perhaps, foresee that the Dutch, encouraged by France, would oppose it; and if he did, yet, by so timely a *protest* against the exclusive possession of it by Holland, he has prepared himself to seize with advantage any opportunity which the death of the King of Prussia, or other political events, may afford of making good his pretensions in future. These are the speculations of *this day*. To-morrow may change the tone of our fluctuating politicians.

"For my part, I continue to be firmly persuaded, that the Emperor and the Court of France will not go to war on account of the Dutch. The measures of France are at present pacific. The Emperor and the French Monarch are allied by blood, and, it is believed, by a more cordial personal good liking toward each other, than is usual with great monarchs. They have had several personal interviews. These being several times repeated, manifest one or other of these two things: Either the princes have an affection for one another, which will operate and tend towards peace; or their interviews are political: and if so, we may conclude, that some secret partition, as heretofore with the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and her Russian Majesty, will in future appear to solve the present phenomena in the political world.

"By the last accounts from India, Mr Hastings had undertaken to settle a pacific system with the country powers, on the most comprehensive and permanent footing, and worthy of that sublimity of genius with which he had conducted the war. The Nabob of Ahoud is one of the most powerful and most detached of all the dependents or allies of the Company, his dominion consisting of a large tract of the most fertile, populous, and opulent territory of Asia; and this country being remote from the seat of our government, Mr Hastings has judged it of such consequence to secure the friendship of the Prince, that he has gone in person to Lucknow, the capital of Ahoud, in order to confirm his allegiance, and to settle some differences between him and some of his dependents and neighbours. He left Calcutta on the 19th of February, upon a journey of near a thousand miles, where no Governor General had ever been before, and carried with him Mr Anderson and Mr Blaine, two gentlemen who had been long resident, and were well acquainted with that part of India. When we reflect for a moment, that notwithstanding a war of five years with so many European and country powers, we lost no place of strength, nor any territory, we shall find great room for the admiration of Mr Hastings's talents; and, should the present peace prove lasting, it cannot be doubted that the same disinterested wisdom will restore prosperity, and retrieve the commercial credit and character of the Company.

"Notwithstanding the treaty of peace gives to Britain all the river Gambia, yet the French, by some finesse, have made a claim to Albreda, which is the best situated for commerce, and commands all the rest of the trade. From the representation made of this business to ministry, by the naval commander lately arrived from the African station, Mr Crawford is gone to Paris, to treat as commissary from the British Court.

"On Monday last Mr Daly gave the use of the Theatre Royal in Smock-alley, Dublin, to several ladies and gentlemen of that city, who performed the comic opera of the Lord of the Manor, and the musical piece called the Flitch of Bacon, for the benefit of Mr Digges, who is at present prevented, by the fatal effects of a paralytic attack, from drawing, from his own personal exertions, those advantages to which his long experience and eminence in his profession so well entitle him."

Mrs Agnes Edmond, wife of Mr John Wardlaw merchant, Dalkeith, died there the 20th instant, much and justly regretted.

This day, being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the Throne, when he enters into the twenty-fifth year of his reign, was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy. The same was likewise observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

Captain Cook, of the Prince Edward cutter, in the service of the Customs, has seized at Peterhead the ship Whim, of Londonderry, John Warren master, from Gottenburgh, with a large cargo of tea.

Yesterday morning, a male child, apparently new born, was found in the Water of Leith, near Canonmills, wrapped up in a dirty rag. Diligent search is making after the unnatural mother.

The inhabitants of Hull, much to the credit of humanity, and themselves in particular, have opened subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of Shetland, now struggling under all the miseries of a famine, of which many have died.

A capital merchant abroad was lately taken in by a swindler, who very plausibly applied to him, delivered him a letter from a supposed principal house of trade in Newcastle, advising him, that they had consigned to him two vessels laden with lead, copperas, and coals, to be disposed of by him; that the vessels were then lying in that river ready to sail, and waiting for a fair wind; that they had drawn bills on him, to the amount of 600 l. on account of the two cargoes, which they hoped he would accept. The swindler then delivered him the bills of lading, and produced the drafts, which the merchant accepted, and with which the swindler marched off, and has not since been heard of.—Upon enquiry, no such house of trade, as that which was supposed to have shipped and consigned the goods, exists; so that both the letters of advice, the bills of lading, and the money bills were forged.

Wednesday, Malcolm M'Intyre, *alias* Wright, was, agreeable to a sentence of the Magistrates of Glasgow, whipt by the hands of the common hangman through the principal streets of that city, for the crime of theft. He is an old offender, and has been formerly convicted of various frauds, such as ring-dropping, money-dropping, &c.

Friday, Robert Martin, who was some time ago committed to the tolbooth on suspicion of horse-stealing, was, on his own application to the Magistrates, banished the city and liberties for life.

James M'Murray, banished this county in July last for various acts of theft, was, a few days ago, apprehended at Linlithgow, and, on Thursday, committed to the tolbooth here, by warrant of the Sheriff, accused of sundry new acts of theft, house-breaking, picking pockets, &c. The above unfortunate young man is one of the gang that was brought from Linlithgow here the 17th of August last, but who, along with one William Boyd, had found means to effect his escape from that prison.

Thursday, three carters were pleased to indulge themselves in running a race with their carts and horses on the road from this city to Jock's Lodge to the great annoyance of passengers. A lady was drove out of the road, and very much injured, and a gentleman had a very narrow escape with his life.—The Sheriff, ever attentive to his duty, on being informed of the behaviour of these pests to society, immediately granted warrant for apprehending them, and they were accordingly committed to the tolbooth Friday morning.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 16.

"Yesterday, being General Quarter-day of the Common Council of this city, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, voted the freedom of the city to his Grace Charles Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be presented in a gold box.

"In the Committee-room it was opposed by Messrs. Binns and Tandy, on one side; on the other side, it was supported by D. Latouche, Esq; Mr Haughton, Mr Mendets, S. Reed, Esq; Mr Magee, and Mr Arthur Guinness; after some debate, it was carried by a majority of more than three to one.

"The freedom of the city was at the same time unanimously voted to the Right Hon. Thomas Orde, Principal Secretary to his Grace, in a silver box.

"D. Latouche then moved an address to his Grace the [illegible] approving the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of his government, applauding the city's disapprobation and abhorrence of all riotous and seditious practices, relying on his Grace's interference to obtain whatever may be necessary to encourage the trade of this kingdom, and to promote the most cordial friendship with Great Britain; and declaring the city's unchangeable resolution to maintain the Protestant establishment in church and state, and to support Government in every wise measure to secure the peace and happiness of the country. After some debate, this address was also carried.

"An address to Lord Charlemont was then proposed, highly approving his Lordship's manly and constitutional answer to the corps reviewed at Belfast; declaring the city's determination to pursue, by constitutional means *alone*, the interests of the nation; and notwithstanding the satisfaction they received from seeing the Roman Catholics restored to those privileges which Parliament had lately granted to them, yet that they were determined to preserve inviolate the constitution, and never would consent to any measure which could weaken or endanger the Protestant establishment in church or state.

"The unanimous thanks of the assembly were at the same time voted to the late Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, for their proper conduct during their continuance in office.

"A resolution was then brought down from the aldermanic board, requesting "the concurrence of the commons, in the prosecution of the printer of the Volunteers Journal, countenanced by Counsellor Wolfe's opinion, for a libellous paragraph, published in his paper, respecting the conduct of Dudley Hussey, Esq; Recorder of the city of Dublin, as the judge who passed sentence on Garret Dignam, for tarring and feathering, in the month of August last."

"Agreed to by the commons, and the specific sum of twenty guineas allotted for the purposes of carrying on a prosecution.

"The motion was carried up to the board for concurrence, who enlarged the sum stipulated for prosecution to fifty guineas, and re-sent it to the commons for revision.

"The commons took umbrage at the alteration in the money specified, and rejected the resolution *in toto*; of course the motion fell to the ground."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 9.

"It is with unfeigned pleasure we learn that Colonel Henry Flood is determined to give in unremitting attendance to his duty in our Parliament, during the ensuing session; and that he has prepared such business for the senate, as, if he is assisted by the honest and independent members, will at last prevail.—

"We are informed, that Mr Crosbie has invented a timepiece for ascertaining the longitude, which is the most ingenious and simple method yet discovered, and is not larger than a middle-sized watch, and goes equally regular in an oven or an ice-house.

"Protecting duties on a very extensive plan are agreed on, and has received the approbation of some of the first merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom, who were consulted in the progress of this desireable business.

"The two regiments daily expected from Scotland, we are informed, are to be followed by three others now on their way from Yorkshire; it is given out that part of these troops on their landing are to march for Cork, to embark for foreign service.

"Yesterday, William Dalton, convicted of uttering inflammatory speeches, tending to disturb the public peace, and incite the people to murder the Right Hon. John Foster, and for riotously assembling with divers persons, and burning the said Mr Foster in effigy; and John Courtney, for an assault and rescue of the said Dalton, when taken upon a warrant of the High Sheriff of the county, received sentence at the Court-house at Kilmainham; Dalton to be publicly whipped from that town to Mount Brown, imprisoned for three months, and find security for his future good behaviour; and Courtney to be fined one mark and discharged.

"Dalton and Courtney were the persons who gave informations against several innocent people, particularly one Andrews who was confined in Newgate for a pretended conspiracy, while the accusers took up their residence in the Castle-yard, where they were treated with the greatest friendship and hospitality."

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 22. 1784.

Wheat,	15 s.	0 d.	22 s.	6 d.	30	0	Crop 1784.
Barley,	10	0	14	0	18	0	
Oats,	16	0	24	0	32	0	
Peafe,	17	0	one load only,				Crop 1783.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 22. Brice and Ann, Cumming, from Alloa, with coals; Lady Charlotte, Perrier, from Sealock, with goods; Eleonora, Taylor, from Lewis, with kelp; Betty and Peggy, Mackenzie, from Loffie, in ballaft; Fernyoch packet, Munro, from Fernyoch, with whifky; two fifh-boats from Old Caftle Sinclair; Jean, Miller, from Wick, with goods; Catharine and Ifobel, Lyell, from Perth, with goods; Chriftian Sharp, with kelp; Rachel, Cruickfhanks, from Stromnefs, with herrings; Three Friends, Black, from Lewis, with kelp.

THE HELTONFORD CLUB is to meet at Haddington, on Monday the 1st of November.——And the Haddington ASSEMBLY on Wednesday the 3d November, at five o'clock afternoon.

Juft publifhed, price 7s. 6d.

And fold by the Bookfellers in town and country, C. Elphin and Co. and of the Author, at his houfe the corner of Charlefs-ftreet, Perio, Edinburgh,

KINCAID's

Large Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh,

FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS.

Including all the NEW IMPROVEMENTS to the 27th of September 1784.

THE greateft pains and attention have been beftowed to render this Plan perfectly complete, and, from the extent it takes in, will ferve as a guide not only to ftrangers, but to many inhabitants, who are frequently at a lofs to find out the various clofes and wynds; care having been taken to infert their names accurately in their refpective places, which was never attempted in any former plan. The numbers of the houfes in the New Town are particularly noticed, as far as they go at prefent with certainty; fo that a ftranger, having the name of the ftreet and number, may go directly to the lodging he wants, without afking a queftion. The reception it has already met with in different parts of the kingdom, fufficiently point its utility to ftrangers: Befides, the rapid improvements made within thefe twenty years, make it truly new to thofe natives who have been abfent from the metropolis during that period; and muft, at fame time, afford them a pleafant fatisfaction to behold EDINA, in beauty and elegance of architecture, outrival the boafted regularity and fplendor of ancient Athens.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

WALTER AITCHISON at his Warehoufe, oppofite the well, foot of Lawnmarket, (fouth fide,) Edinburgh,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has on hand an excellent aflortment of SPIRITS and WINES; prices as under, viz.

	per Gallon.		per Gallon.
Beft Double Rum, at	9s.	Holland's Gin, at	7s.
Good Ditto,	8s. 6d.	Good Ditto,	5s. 4d.
Single Ditto,	5s. 6d.	Real Proof Whifky,	3s. 10d.
Brandy,	8s.	Good Ditto,	3s. 8d.
Ditto,	6s.	Cinnamon,	6s.

Fine old Port Wine, 20s. a dozen, with bottles.
Sherry Wine, 20s. ditto, with ditto.
TEAS, SUGARS, &c. on the loweft terms of any in town.
W. A. alfo fells in wholefale, beft BLUES and FRENCH STARCH, fit for manufactories, being equally good with any made in London.

Excife Office, Edinburgh, Oct. 15. 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commiffioners of Excife.

ON FRIDAY next the 29th inftant, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be expofed to fale, by public auction, at the Excife Warehoufe, Leith, (purfuant to act of parliament) feveral quantities of BLACK TEA, ſeized and condemned, as forfeited.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, to be feen at the above mentioned Warehoufe, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of fale.

TWENTY STATE LOTTERY TICKETS,

And a Share in *every* Capital Prize of 50 l. up to 20,000 l. may be gained throughout the *whole* Lottery, for the fmall rifk of

FIVE SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE!

At the Office of

HARRIS & Co. (No. 30.) LUDGATE-STREET,

Near ST PAUL'S.

For Five Shillings and Threepence, an *Adventure* will be given, containing a number, and fhould the number be the fame as the firft drawn Ticket at *Guildhall*, on *Monday* the 22d of *November* next, (being the firft day of drawing) the following TWENTY TICKETS fhall immediately be delivered to the fortunate Adventurers

Nos. 8,505, 6,506, 6,507, 6,508, 6,509, 6,510, 6,516, 23,226, 23,227, 23,228, 23,229, 23,230, 23,581, 23,582, 23,728, 23,729, 23,730, 23,731, 23,732, 23,733.

(N. B. The above twenty Tickets are kept at the Office for the inſpection and ſatisfaction of every Lady or Gentleman deſirous of ſeeing them at any time.)

The number of the Adventure will alſo be entitled to the following ſums in the capital Prizes through the whole drawing of the Lottery.

To 200 l.	if drawn a Prize of	20,000 l.	
100 l.	if	10,000 l.	
50 l.	if	5,000 l.	
30 l.	if	2,000 l.	
20 l.	if	1,000 l.	
10 l.	if	500 l.	
5 l.	if	100 l.	
2 l. 10 s.	if	50 l.	
And if the laſt drawn, to		100 l.	

*** Moreover, ſhould the number be drawn a *Blank*, or a Prize of 20 l. on the firſt day of the drawing, ONE GUINEA will be returned for the ſame.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The twenty Tickets (value near 300 Guineas) that may be gained on the event of the firſt drawn Ticket, is more than can be gained by half a Ticket, which coſts about 8 l. beſides what theſe twenty Tickets may produce in the Lottery, from a Prize of 20 l. up to 20,000 l.

The 5 l. for every Prize of 100 l. (of which there are 110) and the 2 l. 10 s. for every Prize of 50 l. (of which there are 200) in this plan, is equal to the ſixteenth part of a Ticket; now a *ſixteenth* will coſt you at leaſt 1 l. 12 s. whilſt for the ſame money you may purchaſe *four* of the above Adventures; and conſequently you have *four* chances of obtaining the above twenty Lottery Tickets, beſides the ſums that may be gained on *all* the capital Prizes, and the ſingle guineas on the Prizes of 20 l. or blanks! Let every reader then judge for himſelf, which of the two modes is more probable of ſucceſs, the purchaſing of a *ſingle ſixteenth* at one Guinea, or the purchaſing *four* of theſe Adventures for a Guinea.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, and others, will find it to their advantage to laying out ſome part of the money intended for the Lottery in the above plan.

*** It will be highly neceſſary for perſons reſiding in the country to give poſitive directions at the office in caſe they ſhould be entitled to the above *twenty Tickets*, whether the Tickets ſhould be ſent to them, or to have them ſold by a broker *(on their Account)* and the money remitted.

Thoſe who intend to purchaſe the above Adventures are *earneſtly* requeſted to apply at the office as ſoon as opportunity will admit of, as it will be impoſſible for the clerks to ſerve every one, and take proper direction on the laſt day, without errors or miſtakes.

Begins drawing on Monday, November 22.

AT LONDON,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

DAVID BOYD Maſter,

NOW lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and will ſail the 30th October, to be depended on.

Good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New-England Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange at Change hours. Mortlings and evenings on board the ſhip.

FOR JAMAICA,

The Ship COLUMBUS,

JAMES WILSON, Maſter,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, for Martha Brae, Green Iſland, and Lucea, and will be clear to ſail by the 10th December next.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Gammell and Company, Greenock.

N. B. The time of this veſſel's ſailing may be depended on.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Oct. 16.—Peggy, M'Kobb, from Londonderry, with ballaft; Peggy, Shearer, from Ballantrea, with limeftones; Hero, Roxburgh, from Lynn, with fand; Excife cutter, from a cruife. 17. Agnes, Fulton, from Peterfburgh, with hemp; Backburrow, Johnfton, from Kendle, with goods; Batchelors, Dunlop, from Lifbon, with wheat. 18. Two Buffes, from the Highlands, with herrings. 19. Nelly, Smith, from Hamburgh, with timber; Boffon, Hunter, from Boffon, with goods; Fortune, Boag, from Peterfburgh, with hemp. 20. Jean, Ritchie, from Newberry, with timber; Jean, M'Kay, from the Highlands, with kelp.—21. Amelia, Johnfton, from Ifle of Sky, with kelp; Bell, M'Kinven, from ditto, with ditto; Grace, Morton, from Dundalk, with ballaft; put back, the Almy, Haftie, for New-York.

SAILED, Oct. 16.—Eclipfe floop of war; Jean, Baine, for Dublin, with coals; Janet, White, for Waterford, with goods. 20. Elliot, Ward, for Liverpool, with goods; Almy, Haftie, for New-York, with ditto; Carolina, Gardner, for Charleftown, with ditto.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

5th AUGUST, 1784.

WHEREAS, fometime in autumn 1778, Mr John Mitchel, officer of Excife, with the affiftance of a party of the 80th regiment, made a feizure of a parcel of Wine, from Mrs Heughan and Son, at Ferrytown of Cree:—And whereas there was depofited in this Court, but afterwards given out on fecurity, 217 l. 7 s. 3½ d. part of the produce of faid feizure, being the proportion allowed to foldiers for aiding and affifting the faid Mr Mitchel in making of the faid feizure.—And whereas Thomas Flatt, and feveral other private of the faid 80th regiment, have applied, by petition, to the Right Honourable the Barons, praying feverally one feventeenth part of the faid fum of 217 l. 7 s. 3½ d. to be paid to them, as being of the party who affifted in making of the faid feizure, the Barons ordered all perfons having intereft in the forefaid fum, to appear and claim, on or before the 24th day of November next, as a diftribution of the faid money will take place foon after that day. And fuch perfons as fhall not appear and claim, will have themfelves only to blame if they are cut out of their fhare of faid money.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS WANTED,

For the Trades Maiden Hofpital of Edinburgh.

THERE will be wanted, at the term of Martinmas next, a SCHOOLMISTRESS for the faid Hofpital.

The Schoolmiftrefs muft be a perfon of decent virtuous character, and of good temper. She muft be capable to teach the Girls to few white and coloured feams, to make gowns, to make up things in the millinery way, to draw and few in tambour gentlemen's veffs and ruffles, as alfo handkerchiefs, ladies aproas and fhoes, and to embroider in a proper manner. No perfon need apply for the faid office, except fuch as are of unexceptionable character in all refpects; and they may lodge certificates of their qualifications and good character, betwixt and the fecond day of November next, with Mr James Cunningham junior, baker in Edinburgh, Treafurer to faid Hofpital.

As the Governors of this Hofpital have been at pains to extend the education of the Girls to fome of the above branches that were not formerly taught in the Hofpital, with a view to render them more ufeful, and in hopes, at fame time, of improving the annual income of the Hofpital, they humbly folicit the favour and encouragement of the Public, and all poffible care will be taken to give general fatisfaction to their employers.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MASON AND COMPANY.

A State of the Funds that have been converted into money, and a Scheme of Diviſion among fuch creditors as have proved their debts according to law, being now made out by the fubfcriber, are to be feen in his hands from the 26th inftant to the 26th December next, when the Creditors are defired to meet at his office in the Tontine buildings here, at twelve o'clock, noon, in order to receive their dividends, and give fuch further inftructions in the future management as may appear neceffary.

Glafgow, 22d October 1784. JAMES BROWN.

SALE OF GROWING TIMBER

At Kilfpindle, Perthfhire, by auction.

THAT upon Tuefday the 16th day of November 1784, there will be expofed to public auction at Kilfpindle in Perthfhire, a confiderable quantity of GROWING TIMBER, conſiſting of Aſh, Elm, Plane, Liburnum, and Allar, computed to amount to betwixt 6000 and 7000 feet. The Elm and Liburnum being of the beſt quality, to be expofed in feparate lots, and the roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon. A reaſonable credit will be given to purchaſers upon their finding ſufficient ſecurity for the price.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT CLACKMANNAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Monday the 8th November next, The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the houſe in Clackmannan, lately poſſeſſed by Charles Moray, Eſq; of Abercairny.—The furniture is all new, and in good order. There is a great variety of Beds, Mahogany Bedſteads, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Grates, &c.

The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and will be continued the following days till all are ſold.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Sorenеſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt and Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly ſaſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

SALE of the LANDS of TECHMURY.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the houſe of George Smith, vintner in Aberdeen, upon the twenty-firſt day of December 1784, at four o'clock afternoon,

The Whole LANDS and ESTATE of TECHMURY, comprehending the Manſion-houſe, Office-houſes, Gardens, Mains and Cottown thereof, Mickle and Little Burntacks, and Cottowns thereof, South and Weſt Mains, Marnoch, Cow-wards, Vinewell, Denniemark, Whitebog, Moſs-ſide, Teetabout, and Mill and Milltown of Techmury, with the moſſes, lime-quarry, and haill privileges and pertinents, lying within the parith of Fraſerſburgh, and ſhire of Aberdeen; the yearly free rent whereof, counting the meal-multure, and ſervices at reaſonable converſions, is 275 l. 6 s. 5 d. Sterling. The lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament. They lie in a clean, plentiful, and pleaſant country, within four miles of the town of Fraſerſburgh, and three miles from Rofehearty and Strichen; are uncommonly well and conveniently accommodated with marl, and have plenty of limeſtone within themſelves.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Garden, Advocate, Aberdeen, and certified copies of the rental and articles of roup, will be ſhown by Alexander Forbes writer, Canongate, Edinburgh; to either of whom thoſe wanting particular information may apply.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Monday the 13th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTOWN,

which pertained to the deceaſed John Craigie of Kilgraſtown, lying in the parithes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and ſhire of Perth.

This eſtate conſiſts of 1754 acres 1 rood and 32 falls, ſituated conveniently and pleaſantly within a few miles of the town of [illegible] and about a quarter of a mile weſt from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete ſet of offices [illegible] thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the eſtate, after deduction of the ſeu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of ſuch parts of the eſtate as lie in the parithes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which laſt the ſtipends to the miniſters of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is, L. 1275 14 8 11-12ths

Which valued at twenty-ſix years purchaſe, extends to L. 33,169 3 3 10-12ths

Being the upſet price of the eſtate.

If this eſtate does not ſell in whole, it will be expoſed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the manſion-houſe and offices ſtand, and part of the lands of KINTULLO, lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the weſt ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinroſs; pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the weſt of the bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are in good order; the ſoil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This lot of the eſtate conſiſts of 574 acres 3 roods and 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a healthy and thriving condition.—Part of this lot is held of a ſubject ſuperior, but there is a ſufficiency of valuation to entitle to vote for a member of Parliament.

The free rent of theſe lands, after deducting public burdens, is L. 668 10 8 8-12ths

And they willl be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 16,636 1 4

LOT II. That part of the Lands of Kintullo, Broomfoots, Clayton, and others, with the ſalmon fining upon the water of Earn, lying in the parith of Dumbarnie, and upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinroſs.——Theſe lands conſiſt of 304 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleaſantly along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the eaſt of the bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are all in good condition, and the ſoil is of a rich quality. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election for the county of Perth. Part of theſe lands is alſo beautifully laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

The free rent of this lot, after deducing public burdens, is L. 336 8 11 10-12ths

And will be expoſed at the upſet price of 8635 19 9

LOT III. The Lands of Kirkpottie, Meikle Fildies and Clockridgſtone, lying contiguous within the pariſh of Dron, and conſiſting of 676 acres 1 rood and 36 falls; 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted in the view of building a Manſion-houſe upon this part of the eſtate. Theſe plantations are in high order. The lands hold of the Crown and the proprietor will be entitled to vote at the election of a member of parliament for the county.

The free rent of this lot, after deducing public burdens, is L. 408 15 5 11-12ths

And will be expoſed at the upſet price of 6394 14 6 4-12ths

LOT IV. The Lands of Halltown, with the Fiſhing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the pariſh of Aberdethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkpottie, &c. above mentioned. This lot conſiſts of 61 acres 2 roods and 21 falls; and likewiſe holds of a ſubject-ſuperior.

The free rent, after deducing public burdens, is L. 61 19 7

And will be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 1502 7 8 6-12ths

Theſe two lots of the eſtate laſt mentioned, are ſituated within 4 miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callander, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars. John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the preſent factor, will alſo ſhew rentals of the eſtate; and William Chalmers at Kilgraſtown, will ſhow the grounds.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

With TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday 26th November 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, either together, or in ſuch lots as ſhall be agreed upon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the pariſh of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

The free rent of theſe lands, after all deductions, is 244 l. 19 s. 8 d 25 hens, and 84 chickens, beſides ſervices of men and horſes at leading peats, coals, &c. And the upſet price of the lands, when expoſed one lot will be 5600 l.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at 320 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent.——The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Manſion-houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Port-Patrick. A conſiderable rife may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright, Mr Paterſon of Dunjoap, in the neighbourhood, will ſhew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain.

FARMS in EAST LOTHIAN to LET.

TO be Let in Tack, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1785 as to the houſes and graſs, and at the ſeparation of crop 1785 from the ground as to the arable land, either in two or three farms, as offerers may incline,

The Lands of EASTER and WESTER SOUTH BELTON, and COCHLAW, as preſently poſſeſſed by Dr James Hamilton, William Kirkwood, and Paul Aitchiſon, lying in the pariſh and lordſhip of Dunbar. Theſe farms are of a rich ſoil, well adapted for crops of all kinds, and moſt conveniently ſituated for manure; and as they lie within two miles of Dunbar, and eight miles of Haddington, and the roads exceedingly good, the produce can eaſily be brought to the beſt of markets.

Propoſals may be given in to John Hay of Hopes, Eſq; at Hopes; Allan M'Dougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Alexander Sawers, writer in Dunbar. John Angus, gardener at Belton-houſe, will ſhow the lands.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on leaſe, for ſuch number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitſunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the pariſh and county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of 502 acres of arable land, and ſeveral hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is incloſed and ſubdivided, and the proprietor will incloſe and ſubdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackſman for doing it.

Theſe lands have a fine ſouthern expoſure, and come cloſe to the weſt ſuburb of the town of Inverneſs. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very eaſy to the tackſman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords conſiderable ſhelter, but will enable the tackſman to winter a number of cattle.——There is a convenient farm houſe, and offices anſwerable.

Propoſals for a leaſe may be given in to Major Fraſer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour, near Inverneſs; to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Wedderburn at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept ſecret that is not accepted of.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in

the pariſh of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165 l. 6 s. and the upſet price is appointed to be 4132 l. 10 s. Sterling, being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid rent. They conſiſt of about 200 acres Scots meaſure, and give a freehold qualification.

This eſtate is ſituate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is diſtant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is eaſy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by veſſels of conſiderable burden for ſome miles above their Lands.

The greateſt part of the eſtate is ſurrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninſula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is ſituated a neat and commodious Manſion-houſe adjoining, whereto are office-houſes, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchyards well ſtored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the beſt qualities.—The houſe and orchyards are well ſheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, conſiſting chiefly of oaks, aſh, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the eſtate are four Salmon-fiſhings, preſently very low rented. The grounds are alſo low ſet, paying at preſent only about 16 ſhillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 ſhillings per acre.

The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion houſe, &c. and about 30 acres of the land; and a conſiderable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

In the Counties of Ayr and Kirkcudbright.

To be expoſed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon the 22d day of November 1784, betwixt the hours of four and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to the deceaſed JAMES M'HARG of Keirs, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KEIRS, comprehending the Lands of Over and Nether Bowgangs, Moſs, and Burnfoot, lying in the pariſh of Stenton, and ſhire of Ayr; the proven groſs yearly rent whereof is L. 149 16 8 1-12th

From which there falls to be deduced, for the teinds, one fifth of the groſs rent, being L. 25 19 4 1-12th

Schoolmaſter's ſalary, 6 8 6-12ths

32 6 0 7-12th

Free yearly rent, L. 103 10 8 1-12th

And the proven value, at 23 years purchaſe, is L. 2381 5 2 1-12th

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the river of Doon, within eight miles of the town of Ayr, ſix of Maybole, and two of Dalmellington. They contain betwixt 800 and 900 acres Scots meaſure, great part of which is arable and excellent meadow land, moſtly all incloſed and ſubdivided. They admit of great improvement, and abound with materials, as they contain inexhauſtible mines of coal, and quarries of limeſtone, which can be wrought at an eaſy rate. There is a good manſion houſe upon the lands, and ſome timber and planting.

The lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

LOT II.—The Lands of CHANG and CAIRN, lying in the pariſh of Barr, and ſhire of Ayr; the proven groſs yearly rent whereof is L. 98 3 2 6-12ths

From which there falls to be deduced, for the teinds, one fifth part of the groſs rent, being L. 19 12 7 8-12ths

Schoolmaſter's ſalary, 4 7 6-12ths

19 17 3 2-12th

Free yearly rent, L. 78 5 11 4-12th

The proven value whereof, at 23 years purchaſe, is L. 1870 16 [illegible]

The lands of Chang and Cairn are of conſiderable extent. They have never been meaſured, but are ſuppoſed to contain at leaſt 3000 acres; the greateſt part of them is beſt adapted to paſture, particularly for ſheep, but the arable land is alſo conſiderable.

There is the greateſt reaſon to believe that theſe lands contain very valuable mines of *lead*, trial having been made, and ſome ore found out.

Theſe lands are alſo held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The teinds of the whole above-mentioned lands of Keirs, Chang, and Cairn, are valued, and are poſſeſſed under tack from the Dean of the Chapel Royal, for nineteen years after Martinmas 1780, for payment of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling of tack duty.

LOT III. SURPLUS RENTS payable out of lands in Galloway, in tack by the Earl of Galloway to Mr M'Harg, and ſubſet by him, the principal tack whereof is ſtill current for three years after Whitſunday 1785. The free ſurplus rent ariſing from the ſubſet is 20 l. and the proven value thereof is L. 320

The title-deeds, rentals, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and for further information application may be made to Andrew Blane writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

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